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subject will quickly take its place as a part of the course in history for the hundreds of thousands of youths in the high schools of our land.

The high schools complete the general education of a vast majority of our people. Our citizens must learn this important subject here or never learn it. They go hence into business and trades and professions. Here, therefore, I would have them learn whatever of history is best.

If a committee should go from this Conference to our colleges and universities, I would have them propose to the latter to offer credit at their entrance examinations for knowledge of a text-book on the "history of the economics of arbitration" as soon as such a text-book suitable for high schools can be found.

This is the speediest, the least oppressive and most effective way of offering to an unnumbered host of American youth such great themes as have engaged our minds here for three days. I respectfully submit that what is important enough to bring us here to take a course of six hours a day in the lecture room, and almost as many hours in our private conversations, deserves to occupy some of the time of our high school boys and girls quite as well as the wars of Sparta with Athens, or of the Carthaginians with Rome. Thus far I am proposing to use the college and its entrance examination as a lever to lift the high schools to a study of our subject.

But I would reach as well the college itself. I would have every college require every student who does not at entrance offer some knowledge of "the history and economics of arbitration" to take it up as a freshman or sophomore course, or half course, or quarter course, in the department of history. The same manual that should be prepared for the high school would answer here. It should be so vivid, so accurate, so up-to-date, that the student would want to preserve it as a book of reference and add to it from his reading in succeeding years.

From such an arrangement would quickly spring clubs in our colleges in the interest of this study. In every live college you hear from time to time of a philosophy club, a natural science club of some kind or other, a literature club. In my own college this year the debating team has really been a club for the study of the Asiatic question, for they were called to debate that question. It would not be difficult, after the steps above named have been taken, to secure in many a college a group of bright men or women to organize a club for purposes of propagandism. The name for such a club or group of clubs is an important consideration. Remember that youth are interested not in the abstract so much as in the concrete. They are attracted by a large ideal set before them. For these and other reasons I would have the name of such college clubs suggest to us the largest possible ideal. Such an ideal is one already written down. I find it here in this tract of Congressman Bartholdt, which you have no doubt read. But there may be a better word than the word "Congress," which he names. Mr. Bartholdt, as a member of the United States Congress, is fond of the word "congress." But a congress is often only a convention, as the etymology suggests. We have had scores of "peace congresses" that were only conferences. Mr. Bartholdt

does not intend any such ideal. He presents twelve articles, of which one reads:

"Deliberations of the Congress to be confined to matters which directly affect intercourse between nations, its resolutions limited to the declaration of general rules or principles for the conduct of such intercourse, and these resolutions to be recognized as law by the nations;"

that is a legislature.

"The armed forces of all the nations represented to be at the service of the Congress for the enforcement of any decree rendered;"

that is an executive. The Hague Tribunal is a judiciary. This ideal is a world government.

Why not then suggest to these clubs or societies in our colleges and universities the name of "WORLD-GOVERNMENT CLUBS"? Are not we hoping for a world government? Do we not mean a world government? This tract of Mr. Bartholdt says: "It took six hundred years for the British Parliament to prohibit violent trial of any question by the citizens. It may take six hundred years or only six hundred months for a similar development in international government." The probable delay is no reason against the name that expresses the ideal. Probably delay was no reason against the expression nineteen hundred years since of the angelic ideal of "Peace on Earth, Goodwill to Men"; or one hundred and twenty-nine years ago, of the ideal "All men are free and equal," when Jefferson and Adams saw only white men to be free and politically equal.

I believe that world government, to the extent at least of an adoption by delegates of many nations of a code of international law, is nearer to us than the freedom of citizens before the law was to Jefferson and Adams, nearer by half. The growth of the Interparliamentary Union in seventeen years from nothing to a body enrolling over two thousand lawmakers of nearly all the civilized nations of the earth is a long step toward a world government. These lawmakers, with their associates and their executives, can establish a world government whenever they see fit.

Why not say to our college boys then: Organize world government societies and clubs.

World government is not in the air; it is in men's minds. It is on men's tongues. It is the goal of the straight line along which the wills of strong men now run.

Address of Ex-Gov. John L. Bates at the Annual Dinner of the American Peace Society, May 18.

This address of Ex-Governor Bates would have appeared in our June number, along with the other addresses delivered on this occasion, but Mr. Bates was out of town and was unable to revise the notes of his speech in time.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: George may be the name of the secretary of the Board of Education, but it is not Dr. Trueblood's name. [Laughter.] He did not tell me when he came to my office — not to extend an invitation, but to command my presence — that the banquet was a "superficial" part of the occasion, but to indicate that it was the whole of it. All he asked me to do was to come and eat a good dinner, and — say nothing.

He said: "We are going to have the president of the State Board of Trade, the secretary of the State Board of Education, and Mr. Preston, the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and Dr. Rowley, so you can come for once and keep quiet." And I came with that understanding, and I suppose in order to assist me to keep a profound silence, he sent me a lot of documents about this "world-peace." And I am now entering upon the stage of silence in order that I may enjoy this banquet as I expected to enjoy it!

I confess I thought it would be a good experience for me to come here and touch elbows with men who dream dreams and see visions, for I always had great faith and confidence in men of that kind. I recognize that the men who dream dreams to-day may see their dreams realized to-morrow, and that it has been the idealists and visionaries of one age who have made possible the progress of the succeeding age. So that I was glad to come and participate with men and women who have advanced the cause that many have thought to be impracticable; glad to have the opportunity to look in the faces of people willing to attempt the "impossible," and I agree that the cause is, as Dr. Trueblood has stated, the greatest reform attracting the attention of the world at the present time. I am delighted to have the opportunity of meeting with the Society on this anniversary of the coming together of the Conference at The Hague.

A peace day may well be written in our calendar, Mr. Secretary; but this is not the only peace day in this month, for while Memorial Day brings to mind stories of heroism and sacrifice which sometimes charm and inspire, it also tells a story of human tragedy, waste and woe that makes for peace by forbidding the American people to forget the penalties of warfare.

I have been interested to look over the record of accomplishment since this organization first started in 1815. I knew much progress had been made, but the extent of it was to me a revelation. How has so much been accomplished? As I heard the president of the State Board of Trade here this evening speaking so interestingly of commerce, it occurred to me that there had been many unexpected allies, many whose aid could not have been anticipated in 1815, when this society was organized. Even the engines of warfare, results of inventions of recent date, with their terrific power of destruction, have been a factor tending to promote peace.

In 1815 no one could have looked forward to the development of the steamship as we have it to-day, carrying the crops of a continent within its huge sides, crossing the great deep. It has done something to bring the world into a closer relationship. The iron bands that stretch across the land, heeding not the boundaries of countries and upon which travels the iron horse, carrying the travelers of all nations, has done much to make possible a mutual understanding among men. And the telegraph, unknown and undreamed-of when this organization was started, has come to still further bind men into one great community. In the inventions that we see in the great mills in the city of Lowell, from which Mr. Adams came, in the inventions which enable a few on the great plains to bring forth harvests beyond our necessities, one sees the allies, for these have necessitated markets beyond the borders of

the nation, and markets can only be had with nations when at peace with each other. Then the development of commerce and trade and invention have made the financial interests at stake so great that civilized nations may well hesitate on this account alone before they resort to the extremity of warfare.

But most of all has the cause been advanced by the patient, constant, persistent work of humane men and women. The advance has been so great that now there is hardly any one but admits that the end sought is possible.

I read of the two hundred and thirty-eight arbitration treaties for the settlement of disputes during the last ninety years, of the thirty or more international conferences, and of that latest and most wonderful achievement, the establishment of the Hague Tribunal; and, as I have thought of those two hundred and thirty arbitration treaties and what may grow out of that Tribunal, I have wondered how many wars may have been averted by reason of those treaties, and how much suffering has been unwritten on the world's page of history because of the gathering of those international conferences; how much poverty has the world been spared because of the fact that millions of bread-winners for the homes have been permitted to keep the homes happy and in comfort because wars did not demand them for the food for powder, because arbitration had taken the place of war as the arbiter of disputes. This side cannot be written, for no one can calculate the enormous evils from which we have been saved, nor is it given to the finite mind to know what might have been. Nor can we write the other side, the happiness that has resulted because the evils were not necessary, nor the advancement that has been made by civilization because men have been permitted to live to produce those inventions that help on the progress of civilization instead of being slaughtered in the cause of war.

Yet as we look back and see all that has been accomplished, we realize that there is still much to be desired. I do not know that my figures are correct, though they come out of a year-book, and not out of Dr. Trueblood's tracts. [Laughter.] As nearly as I can ascertain, however, there are about five million men under arms throughout the world to-day, the war budget amounts to \$1,300,000,000 annually, and there are ships of war with an aggregate tonnage of four millions, and there is another million tons under contract in the process of construction. Surely the work for which you have labored is not done.

I read recently an article by Professor Brice on "America Revisited." He calls attention to the fact that in the old times, when the people who were rich dwelt in the valleys, and the poor people dwelt on the mountains, the poor and hardy nations would come down from the mountains and overthrow the rich because their wealth had led to luxuriousness and that to weakness; but, he points out, conditions are changed. Warfare no longer depends, as then, upon the strength of the arm of the individual participating in it; but it depends on ships and guns and the products of science, and these are all at the command, not of the poor, but of the wealthy. He goes on to show that the United States has twice the wealth of any other nation. Double the wealth, and therefore double the power! How mean a thing does war become when the issue depends on the amount of

money the respective disputants can afford to spend for their equipment. Yet such is the case to-day, and this very fact makes it possible for the United States of America to do what it ought to do, to resume, as you have suggested, the leadership in promoting a world peace. It can afford more than any other nation to be generous, and can take the lead with the least suspicion. And I suspect, sir, in view of what has taken place, and considering the traditions of our people, that, in spite of the United States Senate or anything else, the great conscience of the American people is going to demand that America shall again be the leader among nations in this great work in which your society has been so long engaged. [Applause.]

The British Friends to the Lovers of Peace in Germany.

At its recent Yearly Meeting in Leeds the Society of Friends in England ordered an address prepared by its Executive Committee and sent to the Lovers of Peace in Germany. The address was as follows:

"Dear Friends: The members of the religious Society of Friends (Quakers) in Great Britain, collected in their yearly meeting at Leeds last week, have desired us to address you on their behalf on a subject of the deepest importance to both our nations.

"We witness with great regret the attempts made by some politicians and journalists, in our country and yours, to sow suspicion and jealousy between us and to use the misunderstandings thus created as arguments for a vast increase of naval armaments. Not only as members of a community which has always protested against war, but also as citizens conversant with a large section of English society, we can assure you of our firm conviction that anything like an unprovoked attack by our country on yours would be absolutely abhorrent to the English nation, and that, whatever some irresponsible writers or speakers may dare to suggest, any such proposal would be indignantly scouted by the English people.

"We do not forget that we are both branches of the Teutonic stock, allied to one another by a common faith and long friendship, and that we, with the rest of the civilized world, owe a great debt to Germany for her achievements in literature, science and art and in much that makes for the welfare of humanity. We recognize the obvious fact that in many fields of commerce your country is the rival, and the successful rival, of ours; but we trust we have learned the lesson that there is nothing in competitions of commerce which need interfere with esteem and mutual friendship between individuals and nations.

"We pray you to join your efforts with ours, in order, as far as possible, to neutralize the efforts of those who would make mischief between us. We are persuaded that all such misunderstandings grievously retard the progress of the human race towards happiness and the higher and fuller life designed for it by its Creator.

"Signed on behalf of the Representative Committee of the Society of Friends in Great Britain.

"R. A. PENNEY, *Clerk.*

"LONDON, 9th June, 1905."

This address was published in the "official" newspapers of Germany and copied by other papers, and must have had considerable influence in counteracting the pessimistic feeling prevailing widely in Germany as to the attitude of England toward Germany.

Let Us Dishonor War.

The following passage on the subject of war occurs in the oration delivered by Victor Hugo at Paris during the International Exposition of 1878, in commemoration of the Centennial of Voltaire's death. It is notable not only for its eloquence, but for the enthusiastic reception accorded to its most radical sentiments by the audience.

"To-day force is called violence, and begins to be condemned, and war is arraigned before the bar. Civilization, on the complaint of the human race, is conducting the trial and drawing up the grand indictment of conquerors and captains. . . . [Sensation.] History is called as a witness. At last the truth is known. The artificial glitter vanishes. In many cases the hero is a kind of murderer. [Applause.] People begin to understand that the aggravation of a crime does not make it less criminal, and that if murder is a crime, to murder a multitude cannot be considered an extenuating circumstance. [Cries of bravo.] That if it is disgraceful to rob, it cannot be glorious to loot [repeated applause]; that Te Deums do not alter the case, that homicide is homicide, that bloodshed is bloodshed, that it does not help matters to be called Cæsar or Napoleon, and that in the eyes of the eternal God it does not change the face of a murderer because instead of a felon's cap we put on his head an emperor's crown. [Long continued applause and three cheers.]

"Ah, let us proclaim absolute truths. Let us dishonor war. No, there is no glory in bloodshed. No, it is neither good nor useful to manufacture corpses. No, it is wrong that life should work for death. No, O ye mothers who surround me here, it cannot be that war, the robber, should continue to take your children from you. No, it cannot be that women should bear children in pain, that men should be born, that the nations should plough and sow, that the peasant should fertilize the fields and the workman make the towns fruitful, that wise men should think, that industry should work miracles, that genius should produce prodigies, that the vast activity of man should, in the presence of the starry sky, multiply its efforts and its products, to result finally in that horrible international exhibition which we call a field of battle!" [Profound sensation. The whole audience rises to its feet and acclaims the speaker.]

Victor Hugo goes on to point out that the rulers of the world are responsible for war, war-clouds even then darkening the horizon, and appeals to Voltaire as an authority for peace. "In the presence of threatening possibilities," he cries, "let us be more pacific than ever!"

O, yet a nobler task awaits thy hand,
(For what can war but endless war still breed?)
Till truth and right from violence be freed.

—MILTON, *Sonnet to Fairfax.*